Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1, 8, 9, 11, 20 and 23 have been amended. No new matter is introduced herein. Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15, 17-21 and 23 are pending.

Claims 1, 8, 11, 20 and 23 have been amended to clarify that the recording mark has a value which changes alternately for every frame so that video signal reproduction means which receives the recorded video signal detects an indication that reproduction of the recorded video signal is stopped. No new matter is introduced herein. Basis for the amendment can be found, for example, at page 20, line 16 - page 21, line 5; page 21, lines 14-22; and Fig. 3 of the subject specification.

Claims 1-6 and 8-9 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by David et al. (U.S. No. 2002/0131764). It is respectfully submitted, however, that these claims are patentable over the cited art for the reasons set forth below.

Claim 1, as amended, includes features neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art, namely;

> ... AutoREC signal generation means of generating an AutoREC signal, which has recording marks to be multiplexed with frames where said recording is continued, in conjunction with the start and/or the stop of said recording based on respective indications; ...

> ... said recording mark has a value which <u>changes alternately for every frame</u> so that <u>video signal reproduction means</u> which receives the recorded video signal <u>detects an indication that reproduction of said recorded video signal is stopped</u>. (Emphasis added)

Claim 8 includes a similar recitation.

David et al. disclose, in Fig. 1, camcorder 500 that records video/audio material and metadata on recording medium 126. The metadata is linked to the material by a unique material identifier (UMID) and material reference numbers (MURNs). (Paragraphs [0090-0093]). At paragraph [0205], David et al. teach that it is possible to generate a "good shot" marker which is either stored on the tape or

within a data store, with the corresponding IN POINT and OUT POINT time codes. In other words, a "good shot marker" is multiplexed with video/audio material onto a recording medium when a good <u>image</u> or <u>short has been recorded</u> by the camera.

David et al. also discloses, in Fig. 31, that a generated MURN is passed with video and audio streams and "good shot markers and the like" to multiplexer 466 for recording on a tape (paragraphs [0287-0293]). In Fig. 33, David et al. disclose a video camera including three input sensors 56, 58, 60. Third sensor 60 provides an indication of a "good shot marker" which is manually set by the operator of the camera when a good image or shot has been recorded by the camera (paragraph [0298]). In other words, when a good image or shot has been recorded by the camera, the operator <u>manually sets</u> a "good shot marker" so that third sensor 60 provides an indication of the "good shot marker." Thus, <u>one</u> "good shot marker" is either stored on the tape or within the data store, by one good image (or by one shot) with the corresponding IN POINT and OUT POINT time codes.

David et al. do not disclose or suggest that a recording mark has a value which <u>changes alternately for every frame</u> so that <u>video signal reproduction means</u> which receives the recorded video signal <u>detects an indication that reproduction of the recorded video signal is stopped</u>, (emphasis added), as required by claims 1 and 8. These features are neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art. At page 3, lines 1-14 of the Office Action, it is asserted that the "good shot marker" is "multiplex with frames where recording is continued in conjunction with the start and the stop of the recording" and that the "operator can change the recording mark whenever they want (i.e. alternately for every frame) which changes a value of the frame." Applicants respectfully disagree. As described by David et al. at paragraphs [0205] and [0298], the operator <u>manually sets</u> a "good shot marker" when a good <u>image</u> or <u>shot</u> has been recorded by the camera so that <u>one</u> "good shot marker" is stored for <u>one good image</u>. However, David et al. do not teach that the operator can change these "good shot markers" whenever they want to. Specifically, David et al. do not teach that the operator can change the good shot marker for every <u>frame</u> even if the "good shot marker" may be changed alternately for every <u>shot</u> (or every <u>image</u>). In contrast, the recording mark of the subject invention has a value which changes alternately for every <u>frame</u>.

In addition, Applicants note that David et al. teach that the "good shot marker" is stored when a good image or shot <u>has been recorded</u>. In contrast, the claimed AutoREC signal generation means of the subjection invention generates an AutoREC signal that has the recording marks to be multiplexed with frames where <u>the recording is continued</u> and the video signal with which the generated AutoREC signal is multiplexed will be recorded.

Furthermore, David et al. do not teach that the recording mark has a value which changes alternately for every frame so that video signal reproduction means detects an indication that reproduction of the recorded video signal is stopped. David et al. are silent regarding these features. Thus, David et al. do not include all of the features of claims 1 and 8. Accordingly, allowance of claims 1 and 8 is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-6 and 9 include all of the features of respective claims 1 and 8 from which they depend. Accordingly, these claims are also patentable over the cited art.

Claims 11-13, 15, 17-21 and 23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over David et al. in view of Murata et al. (U.S. 7,260,306). It is respectfully submitted, however, that these claims are patentable over the cited art for the reasons set forth below.

Claim 11, as amended, includes features neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art, namely:

> ... video signal reproduction means of reproducing a recorded video signal that has been generated, with which an AutoREC signal is multiplexed, said AutoREC signal having been generated in conjunction with a start and/or a stop of a performed recording based on respective indications of the start and/or the stop of said recording and having recording marks multiplexed with frames where said recording is continued ...

> ... said recording mark has a value which <u>changes alternately for every frame</u> so that said <u>video signal reproduction means</u> which receives said recorded video signal <u>detects an indication that reproduction of said recorded video signal is stopped</u>. (Emphasis added)

Claims 20 and 23 include similar recitations.

David et al. are described above. Murata et al. disclose, in Fig. 10, operations of an editing method for performing role editing work, where all of the flow operations shown in Fig. 10 are "executed by manually operating the control apparatus 54 while an editor observes the images reproduced on the monitor 52" (column 2, lines 14-21). Murata et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of David et al. because they do not disclose or suggest a recording mark having a value which changes alternately for every frame so that the video signal reproduction means which receives the recorded video signal detects an indication that reproduction of the recorded video signal is stopped, as required by claims 11, 20 and 23. Thus, Murata et al. do not include all of the features of claims 11, 20 and 23. Accordingly, allowance of claims 11, 20 and 23 is respectfully requested.

Claims 12, 13, 15, 17-19 and 21 include all of the features of respective claims 11 and 20 from which they depend. Accordingly, these claims are also patentable over the cited art.

Applicants' invention, as recited by claims 1, 8, 11, 20 and 23 includes advantages neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art. As shown in Fig. 5 of the subject invention, an exemplary AutoREC signal is represented by two bits (bit1, bit0). The video signal may be cut, for example, into three cuts 1-3 (51-53) based on start marks 54, recording marks 55 and stop marks 56. As shown in Fig. 5, recording mark 55 includes alternately inverting codes "10" and "01" for bit1, bit0. (See also the discussion in the subject specification at page 20, line 16 - page 21, line 5). As described in the subject specification at page 21, lines 14-22:

> To sum up, a code whose value changes for every frame
> may be preferably used as the recording mark. Then,
> even when the reproduction of the tape stops by the
> user's operation in the middle of performing the automatic
> cut division recording of the video material once recorded
> on the tape or the like, the risk that the automatic
> recording cannot be stopped since the stop mark cannot
> permanently be detected is reduced. That is, due to the
> stop of the change of the recording mark, it becomes
> possible to automatically stop the recording. (emphasis
> added)

Application No.: 10/511,831   MTS-3542US
Amendment Dated: January 7, 2009
Reply to Office Action of: October 7, 2008

Accordingly, the alternating recording mark (i.e., the alternating "10" and "01" of bit1, bit0 for recording mark 55) is detectable by a reproducer apparatus (Fig. 3) when a tape reproduction is stopped, even when stop mark 56 is not detected. Because the alternating recording mark can be detected in each frame, an automatic recording may still be stopped in the middle of performing an automatic cut division recording (for example, cut 151). These features and advantages are neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art.

In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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